THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1770. THE NUMBER 229.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

LONDON, *July* 12.

Mr. OLIVER'*s Speech to the* LIVERY, *on his Election for this city.*

FAVOURED as I have been, and now honoured by you, Gentlemen of the Livery, my words cannot ſufficiently expreſs my ſentiments of gratitude for your early, and as yet unmerited, confidence repoſed in me, by the choice you have unanimouſly made of me as your repreſentative in Parliament. To your general and warm ſupport it is owing that I have not had an opponent; and this circumſtance is moſt pleaſing to me, becauſe it proves that your ſpirit is not to be influenced or over ruled, whenever you think proper to unite in the free exerciſe of your rights.

I wiſh, Gentlemen, that I had already given you any proofs that I ſhall not abuſe the truſt you have placed in me; but as I have not yet ſat in Parliament, accept my aſſurances at preſent, that I will ever conſider myſelf as deputed by you for your benefit, and not for my own advantage; that as, in the courſe of my life, I never have received or deſired, ſo, whether I have the honour to continue an Alderman and Repreſentative of this city, or not, I never will accept, directly or indirectly, either place, penſion, emolument, contract, or gratification, of any kind whatever, from the Crown or its Miniſters. My ſole motives of public conduct ſhall be the advancement of the public welfare, and the reaſonable honeſt hope of your approbation, free from every other influence or conſideration. I ſhall be obedient to the inſtructions you have a right to give to the ſervants you appoint. I will contribute my ſhare in any manner to render juſtice to the freeholders of Middleſex, and in them to all the other counties and boroughs in Great-Britain, for the injury they have all received by being unlawfully and moſt dangerouſly deprived of a Repreſentative in Parliament, who has been duly and repeatedly elected by thoſe who alone have, and ought to have, the right of election. I am confident, Gentlemen, that your only ſecurity againſt the abuſe of that power, which you intruſt to your Repreſentatives, muſt be a frequent appeal to you by ſhortening the duration of Parliament: By an effective, not a nugatory place and penſion bill; By an adequate and true repreſentation throughout the kingdom. For either, and all of theſe ſecurities to the people, my vote ſhall moſt chearfully be given, and my endeavours moſt ſtrenuouſly employed whenever the happy time comes (and through the perſevering virtue of you, my fellow-citizens, it muſt come) that theſe eſſential points can be obtained. I will uſe my utmoſt endeavours to remove the juſt complaints of America, which operate to your preſent diſadvantage in a commercial connection, as well as in a political view; for the ſame ſyſtem of injuſtice and deſpotiſm, if eſtabliſhed againſt the Americans, will be exerciſed towards you; and the principles of fair government forbid that they ſhould be taxed without repreſentation, as much as that the people of this country ſhould pay taxes to which, or to the continuance of which, they have not conſented.

I will endeavour, Gentlemen, to the utmoſt of my abilities to act up to the ſtation in which you have placed me. My life will be happily employed, if I ſhall ever be able to render you ſervices in any meaſure equal to thoſe of your late much lamented Repreſentative, whoſe memory will be dear to me, as it is to every good citizen; but though I ſhould fail in theſe wiſhes, I can at leaſt promiſe you in full confidence, that I will equal him in the integrity of his heart, and the independence of his ſpirit.

The ſubſtance of the pleadings of the counſel on the trial of Mr. WOODFALL, *the original printer of* JUNIUS'*s* LETTER.

THE letter being read, the Attorney General opened the trial with a declamation in praiſe of commerce, and expreſſing his happineſs at having a trial before a ſpecial jury of merchants of London. After he had paid the jury theſe compliments, he informed them the letter in queſtion was totally and univerſally abhorred: He declared he was utterly unknown to the perſons under proſecution; that he had no perſonal malice to any of them; that he had filed the information officially; that he thought it the indiſpenſible duty of his office, and therefore had ordered the papers which contained the letter, to be bought and ſent to him as ſoon as it appeared; that he had *ſelected* a number of perſons to file informations againſt, as he would not proſecute any who might have large families, and but little property, or who might be ruined by the proſecution, or incapable of going to the expence of defending it. He then attempted to account for his not bringing on the original publiſher's trial firſt, giving it as his opinion, that the man who printed a libel on the Tueſday, or any enſuing day, was equally criminal with the perſon who might originally have printed it on the Monday; and informed the jury, that he had witneſſes ready to prove the buying of the paper, and fix the fact of publication: He did not doubt therefore, that they would bring the defendant in *guilty*; at the ſame time he went not upon the ſubject matter of the letter, or gave any manner of reaſon for his ſtiling it in the information, *a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel.*

The publication and direction of the paper by Mr. Woodfall being proved,

Mr. Serjeant Glynn roſe up, and declared "he agreed with Mr. Attorney General as to the excellence of a London jury, and doubted not the liberties of the people were ſufficiently ſafe, while there were trials by jury: He told the jury, "that if they were of opinion that the ſenſe put upon Junius's letter in the information was the true ſenſe; if it was true, that it was a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious *libel*; if they thought his client publiſhed it with a profeſſed *intention*, a premeditated deſign of abuſing and aſperſing the King; if the defendant meant, or wiſhed, to alienate the affections of his Majeſty's ſubjects; if it appeared to them that his end in printing it was to ſtir up rebellion and commotion, as honeſt men they ought, and undoubtedly would, bring in his client *guilty*: But—if, on the contrary, the temper of the times was ſuch, that the people needed that kind of information contained in the letter, if the facts could be proved, if the acts of government in which the King as a part of government, was neceſſarily and virtually concerned, highly demanded public reprehenſion, and the printer publiſhed it with the truly laudable motive of informing his fellow ſubjects; if ſo, far from containing any perſonal abuſe of the King, it was wrote with an honeſt but guarded freedom, the author and publiſher would, by all worthy, all ſenſible men, be conſidered as having acted the parts of good ſubjects, and good citizens." He informed the jury, "that the counſel for the Crown had not gone upon the ſubject matter of the letter; they did not even attempt to prove it a libel, notwithſtanding the epithets beſtowed upon it in the information; and that the paper in which it was firſt printed, was not by any means ſet apart ſolely to canvaſs for party or faction, but was equally open to all. He admitted that private perſonal abuſe was wrong, but the public acts of government often demanded public ſcrutiny; that many, very many, of the higheſt rank, as well as from the higheſt to the loweſt in oppoſition, had been ſcandalouſly traduced and vilified in the public papers with impunity; that if the defendant was brought in *guilty*, the hands of every publiſher would be tied behind him, and the Gentlemen not in office might, by the miniſterial ſcribblers, be abuſed to the groſſeſt degree, as it would be dangerous to anſwer them, if upon the appearance of every free anſwer, informations were to be filed, and the printers convicted and puniſhed; the liberty of the preſs was immediately concerned, the ſtroke was levelled at it in this proſecution, but he did not doubt the jury would maturely, deliberately, and attentively, conſider the matter, read over the letter with care and circumſpection, and if they found it was not written with intent to vilify the perſon of the King, but freely to canvaſs the acts of government, they would conſider the publiſher as having done his fellow ſubjects eſſential ſervice, and *acquit* him."

Mr. Serjeant Leigh, the other counſel for the defendant, then got up, and began with obſerving, that after the very learned and able ſpeech made by his brother Glynn, little remained for him to ſay, but he particularly urged the jury to conſider the *intention* of the printer in publiſhing it, and to remember how peculiarly neceſſary it was, at this juncture, that the preſs ſhould be open to all of political diſcuſſion. He defended the paper on the ſame principles as Mr. Glynn, and made a very eloquent and judicious harangue, concluding with declaring, that as no *intention* could be proved, they ought not to find his client *guilty*.

Lord Mansfield then gave his charge to the jury, as inſerted in our laſt, who brought in their verdict *guilty of printing and publiſhing* ONLY.

To the worſhipful the Members of the preſent HOUSE *of* BURGESSES:

The inhabitants of the county of Richmond, *and other parts thereunto adjacent, together with the trading part of the colony concerned in buſineſs with the ſaid county, reſpectfully addreſſing, dutifully petitioning, and moſt humbly repreſenting,*

THAT your petitioners with great cordiality avowing that dignity, and ſubmitting to that power, which they, as conſtituents, have contributed to eſtabliſh in you, as a body meeting in Aſſembly to repreſent them, beg leave to refer to your wiſdom and conſideration the preſent unhappy ſituation into which moſt of them are thrown, and with which every one of your petitioners cannot but be ſenſibly affected, as well from the concern they feel through their own inconveniency, as from a tender compaſſion to thoſe who are really ſufferers by means of a late diſcontinuance of the public warehouſes for the inſpection of tobacco by law, for a long time ſubſiſting, on the navigable creek called Totuſkey, in the county aforeſaid.

When it was firſt thought expedient in Aſſembly for the advancement of the ſtaple of this colony, that the ſame ſhould undergo an inſpection, in order to preſerve a reputation in its character with the adventurers in ſuch a trade, the planter then evidently enjoyed the power of parting with his commodity at his own door; where the purchaſer conſtantly judged of its goodneſs himſelf, or by his choſen receiver authentically ſworn to act with mutual juſtice in ſuch caſes between planter and purchaſer; and upon his marking the ſame, the property was ſo fixed in the purchaſer, that the planter was always looked upon as no further anſwerable for it, or in the leaſt concerned with it in any manner whatever. Therefore, in order to compenſate for that labour and expence which, by the inſpection law, the planter became neceſſarily obliged to undergo, in carrying his commodity to ſome place of public inſpection, for the ſake of receiving that ſtamp of reputation, the wiſdom of Aſſembly, as ſoon as it could be informed of ſuch, did from time to time ſhew itſelf particularly engaged to accommodate him with every poſſible conveniency; that the parting with ſo valuable a benefit as the market at his own door muſt certainly be to every man, might be no heart-burning obſtacle againſt his willing acquieſcence to the execution of ſuch a law; all which moſt evidently appears from the ſeveral warehouſes built and eſtabliſhed all over the colony; as in favour of many of them, perhaps no one argument has been, or can be advanced, other than that of the *eaſe* and *conveniency* of the people, obliged by the law to carry their tobacco to ſome public inſpection. Therefore, notwithſtanding your petitioners have been well informed that the worthy repreſentatives of Richmond county, did in a full and particular manner ſet forth to you the ſituation of the ſaid county, divided and hemmed in as it is in many parts by creeks and ſwamps, which do not admit of any paſſage over them, but by hills too impaſſable with any force that can be commonly provided by people in the general very poor, nor indeed travelled round, but at a prodigious diſtance, too far for the labour of ſuch neceſſary creatures, that a real poverty can reaſonably provide and maintain: They cannot but again refer the ſame to your more deliberate view, that it may be conſidered, ſince now they are unhappily compelled to engage, either in a very ruinous expence to themſelves and families, or be deprived of the liberty of converting their labour to their own maintenance, the payment of their public dues, and other debts neceſſarily contracted; whether if at the firſt paſſing the inſpection law, the trifling reputation given thereby to the commodity of any good planter, could have been looked upon (even as a reaſonable inſtead of) an adequate compenſation for parting with the before mentioned advantage, that of always having the market at his own door, had he been at the ſame time thrown under the dilemmatous inconveniency before ſo fully repreſented to you?

They confeſs themſelves ſenſible that it could alone be the conſtant attachment to a public frugality in your Houſe, which could have perſuaded them in any manner to alter any one conveniency, always ſo far of right appertaining to the people, as to be moſt maturely weighed in every law to be enacted. And they humbly beg leave to repreſent to you, that if the execution of the law is become ſo burdenſome to the public, as to make a reduction of its expences neceſſary, the deſtroying the ſeveral indiſpenſible conveniencies, ſeems to be engaging in ſuch a reduction, by a method different in its complexion from that wiſdom which has hitherto moſt favourably and attentively ſtudied the *real eaſe* and *true happineſs* of the people; and if ſuch a reduction cannot be made in a manner leſs diſagreeable, whatever the advantages of the law might be, from the almoſt impoſſibility of complying with its now grievous compulſions, it muſt forever remain an evil of a prodigious nature to great numbers of thoſe whom you certainly collectively repreſent. We ſay not this to incline a repeal of that law againſt its real advantage hitherto experienced, in that kind of paper currency which it evidently effects to nearly the whole colony, a currency valuable in its nature, as it carries its fund of redemption within itſelf. But if one of the two evils muſt take place, either that the law ſhould be aboliſhed, or that your petitioners (and as they are verily perſuaded numberleſs others) ſhould have ſuch impoſſibilities in their nature to contend with, of the two they would prefer no law at all.

Your petitioners further hope, that they have ſo far guarded the tenor of this their repreſentation and petition, from every the leaſt conſtruction or apprehenſion of indecency, or impertinence in adviſing thoſe whom they have contributed to conſtitute into authority, that they preſume to add, if the utility of any warehouſe is to be deduced by the uſual modes of profit and loſs, as to the money made uſe of in keeping it up; Totuſkey, by being rather an expence in ſome few years paſt to the Treaſury, is juſtly to be condemned by ſuch a criterion. But as from their own real conviction, they are fully ſatisfied that the late ſhort crops, joined with the known *probity, reputation*, and *diligence*, of the inſpectors, have borne no ſmall part in that balance againſt it, they muſt beg leave to think that ſuch a mode of determining the uſefulneſs of a warehouſe, is perhaps the ſureſt way to deſtroy the good effects *intended* by the law; for from ſuch a particular ſtep as the diſcontinuing a warehouſe, ſo univerſally experienced to be convenient to both traders and planters; and (according to the real circumſtances attending its ſituation) the only conveniency poſſible with which the latter can be indulged, in order for his agreeable compliance with the law; and this but becauſe that in ſome few late years, very unfavourable to cropping, a balance in the Treaſury books has been found to be againſt it; your petitioners may venture to prognoſticate, that few warehouſes will hereafter be in the leaſt deficient, ſince every inſpector muſt naturally ſee, the more tobacco he paſſes, whether good or bad, the more certain he will be to continue in his office.

The reaſon for your petitioners endeavouring to have this addreſs made public, they readily acknowledge proceeds from a preſumption, that when this matter ſhall be reconſidered by you, apart from thoſe *accidental failings* incident to human nature, which ſometimes lead the moſt *patriotic* diſpoſition againſt the actual goodneſs of its own heart, you may be inclined to join with the preſent ſufferers in their earneſt wiſhes, that the affectionate *conſtancy* for the good of the colony in our juſtly to be admired Governor, may, in due time, give you an opportunity of retrieving ſuch a fatal ſtep to them, by a ſpeedy relief; for which, as in duty bound, they ſhall ever pray.

From LLOYD'*s* EVENING POST.

To the PRINTER.

A CORRESPONDENT, in your paper of May 30, produces a liſt of reverſions and penſions, the greater part of which were granted ſeven years ago, and only two within theſe twelve months, namely, Mr. Bradſhaw's and Mr. Dyſon's. Theſe Gentlemen are old and meritorious ſervants of the public, who have ſpent their days and worn out their conſtitutions in the moſt inceſſant and laborious duty. As to the reverſions that were granted ſeven years ago; Mr. Martyn, after being Secretary of the Treaſury during the whole war, (a period in which a leſs ſcrupulous perſon might have taken more care of himſelf than he has done) retired with a reverſion granted not to the challenger of Mr. Wilkes, as it is maliciouſly inſinuated, for he had not then challenged Mr. Wilkes, but to a moſt diligent faithful ſervant of the ſtate. As to Mr. Jenkinſon's reverſion, this wretched informer is wrong in every reſpect, both as to the office and the perſon who has the reverſion, for it is Sir Bankes Jenkinſon, and not Mr. Charles Jenkinſon. With regard to Lord Mountſtewart, who ſtands firſt in the liſt, and for whoſe ſake the others are introduced, the truth of that tranſaction is too honourable for the Earl Bute to be concealed. When the Earl of Bute became Miniſter, he had eleven children; his paternal eſtate is not a large one, and his ſecond ſon

ſole heir of the eſtate at Wortley: Yet the Earl of Bute gave no reverſions, places, or penſions to any of his younger children. If he had done ſo, who could have blamed him? Did not his predeceſſors take very good care of their families? How many places are ſtill enjoyed by the relations of the Walpole and Pelham families? Has not Mr. Grenville ſecured a good many reverſions and places to his family? Are not the patriots Chatham and Camden public penſioners, they and their offspring? But Lord Mountſtewart has a reverſion too; ſo he has; and I wiſh it was as conſiderable as your informer ſays it is: He calls it 7000l. a year. Mr. Aiſlabie, who at preſent has the place as the deſcendant of a Miniſter, calls it only 1500l. But the hiſtory of that reverſion is this:

When Lord Bute's intimate friends knew that he intended to reſign, one of them very earneſtly entreated his Lordſhip to do ſomething for his eldeſt ſon. Lord Bute replied, with a harſhneſs not uſual to him when he ſpoke to his friends, and inſiſted that the perſon who ſpoke to him ſhould never mention that ſubject again. Notwithſtanding which it was again mentioned. Another and another friend returned to the charge, and, after an interval of ſome weeks, the reverſion to his own ſon was extorted from Lord Bute, by ſtronger importunity, and given with more reluctance than all the reverſions which he ever granted.

PLAIN TRUTH.

LONDON, *July* 17.

A YOUNG Lady of condition at the weſt end of the town, has lately attempted to eſcape with a Black, who was counted very handſome in his kind, and lived with her uncle. It is remarkable that ſhe had got his picture drawn, which was found in her trunk. Their intention was to eſcape to the Black's native country, Africa, where he made her believe he was a King's ſon. The Black has abſconded, and Thurſday morning the young Lady was ſent into the country.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 27.

The ſhip Bland, Capt. Wylie, is arrived at Hampton, from London, in a paſſage of 8 weeks; with whom came paſſengers Lieutenant NOURSE, late of the ſhip Launceſton, and HENRY STEVENSON, Eſq; from Yorkſhire in England.

On the 24th of *September*, 1770,
died,
ALEXANDER DALGLEISH, Phyſician,
in *Glouceſter*.

In his youth he was comely in perſon,
gentle in manners, and attentive to inſtruction.
In the dawn of manhood he entered on practice:
Regard for his patients, and ſtriking ſucceſs,
put him early in the road to fame.
By the rich he was reſpected for his ſkill,
by the poor for his benevolence.
His proſpect of felicity in a married ſtate,
with a comely ſweet tempered young fair,
being ſtopt by the whims of a capricious old maid,
by the death of one friend, and the removal of another,
he caſually fell in with a new ſet of companions:
Alas! theſe were lovers of ardent ſpirits,
the bane of every thing manly.
When he found himſelf irretrievably fettered,
and could no longer aid his fellow creatures,
he wiſhed to get rid of his imperfect ſtate,
and looked forward to a future of more perfection:
With chriſtian reſignation he waited for death,
and gave him his hand without reluctance.
Short as his time has been on earth;
if giving to the poor is lending to the Lord,
he has laid up much treaſure in Heaven.
Let his untimely fate enforce this leſſon:
Young people beware of ardent ſpirits;
aſſuredly they are more diſtreſſing
than the loſs of friends, or favourite fair.

On Monday the 24th inſtant, departed this life, Mrs. MARY WHITING, relict of Mr. Beverley Whiting, of Glouceſter county; a Lady poſſeſſed of many virtues, and extremely regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

Mr. RIND,

Your inſerting the following article of intelligence in your Gazette may have a good effect, and will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

AT laſt Hanover court a ſuit was tried between one *Edward Orpin*, plaintiff, and *James Gerrard*, defendant. The cauſe of action was for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife; and the fact being proved, the jury retired; and, to their credit, ſoon returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for 500l. damages, being all that were laid in the declaration. This, it is wiſhed, may have a proper effect towards putting a ſtop to the practice of that abominable vice, ſo faſhionable in Europe, and which is creeping faſt into this colony. The defendant in that ſuit was very poor; therefore the rich gallant ſhould take warning by it, and deſiſt from his wicked practices; for it is to be hoped that every jury will, by giving large damages, ſhew their deteſtation of that horrid crime, ſo dreadful in its conſequences, and ſhameful in the ſight of God and man.

RICHMOND county, *September* 3, 1770.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Eſq;*

WORTHY SIR,

AT a pretty full meeting of the ASSOCIATORS againſt the importation of goods from Great-Britain into this county, after ſeveral interruptions by means of the rainy weather, the following Gentlemen, from a confidence repoſed in their activity and diligence to keep up the true ſpirit of aſſociating, were appointed as a committee, according to the terms entered into at the laſt general meeting of the colony, in Williamſburg, viz. LANDON CARTER, Eſq; Lieutenant, Colonel WILLIAM BROCKENBROUGH, Colonel WILLIAM PEACHEY, and the two reſpectable Repreſentatives in Aſſembly: They therefore take the liberty of addreſſing this account to you, Mr. MODERATOR, in order for its being printed in the Gazette; and as it is poſſible that many ſiniſter endeavours will be made uſe of to defeat the good purpoſes of the ASSOCIATION, which may not otherwiſe come to their knowledge, they beg leave to adverтiſe the real friends to liberty, how much they will be obliged for any timely information of ſuch attempts within their appointment. They further hope it will not be improper to entreat you, good Sir, that the ſeveral ASSOCIATORS names in the colony may be made public, that the engaged reſtriction againſt dealing with ſelfiſh NON-ASSOCIATORS (as there will be ſome ſuch in every community) may be ſtrictly attended to. With due reſpect they conclude, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servants,

The COMMITTEE *of* ASSOCIATION *in* Richmond *county.*

Mr. RIND,

IT muſt be to colour their parſimony, or out of unknowingneſs, that any one could attempt to depreciate Mr. Henry's MAP; for the few inaccuracies in it were unavoidable. Who would condemn a map in which a few inconſiderable water courſes were not exactly laid down? What does it ſignify if he is miſtaken in the breadth and courſes of ſuch trifling water courſes as Cheſapeak, Potowmack, Rappahannock, York and James? Or is it material that none of the roads are laid down; that he has taken notice of but few court houſes; that Wincheſter, Fort Cumberland, and Dumfries, are not in the map; that Norfolk is placed in Princeſs Anne; that Hog Iſland is put oppoſite to James Town; James Town north of Williamſburg, Williamſburg 4 miles from the capitol landing, and a few other ſuch trifling miſtakes? I know ſome of your affected geographical parſimonious ones find fault with Mr. Henry, becauſe he has not given them the longitude of Williamſburg, his firſt meridian, and becauſe they ſay there is no great accuracy in the latitudes of ſome few places in his map. But let them inform Mr. Henry what the longitude and latitude ought to be; let them obſerve, and ſend him their obſervations *gratis*, or let the legiſlature take the trouble and expence off his hands. And let every one conſider that this is the firſt map of Virginia, or a work the firſt of its kind ever attempted in America.

I am your's, &c. GEOGRAPHUS.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By his EXCELLENCY

The Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame,

A PROCLAMATION

For proroguing the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtands prorogued to the 25th Day of next Month, and whereas I find no urgent Occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that Time; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this Proclamation, in his Majeſty's Name, farther to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the 4th *Thurſday* in *November* next.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamſburg, *this 26th Day of* September, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy, and in the Tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

BOTETOURT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

On THURSDAY *next will be PUBLISHED,*
And to be SOLD *by the Printer hereof,*
THE
VIRGINIA
ALMANACK
For the Year of our LORD 1771.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 26, 1770.

Juſt IMPORTED from LONDON,
And to be SOLD *at a reaſonable Advance,*
for ready MONEY *only,*

COMPLETE Sets of BOTTLES and STAFFORDSHIRE WARE, fit for the FACULTY. Likewiſe PICKLING JARS of all Sorts for Family Uſe. They may be viewed at any Time, by applying to Mr. *James Anderſon*, Blackſmith, in the Back Street. 1

To be SOLD *at* Richmond *town, in* Henrico, *on the 1ſt* Monday *in* October,

SEVERAL ſuits of damaſk BED CURTAINS & VALENCES, ſome HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, with various other articles, being the remaining part of the perſonal eſtate of the late Hon. *Peter Randolph*, yet unſold. Credit till *December*, giving bond to

The EXECUTORS.

WILLIAM and MARY college, *Sept.* 25, 1770.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN USHER to the GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The ſtipend is 75l. ſterling *per annum*, with perquiſites, and board in the college. If any further intelligence ſhould be deſired, it may be had by application to the Preſident.

JAMES EAST, of *Pittſylvania* county, has a bond of mine paſſed to him for the ſum of 80l. current money of *Virginia*; and although I have a proper diſcharge againſt ſaid bond, the ſaid *Eaſt* refuſeth delivering it up: As he has offered an aſſignment thereof, I imagine he has a villainous intent to impoſe it on ſome perſon.

JAMES M'CRAW.

HANOVER town, *September* 26, 1770.

WHEREAS Meſſ. MURDOCHS, DONALDS, and Company, of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their trade at *Hanover* town, I hereby give notice to all thoſe who have open accounts on my books to come and ſettle their reſpective balances, for which purpoſe I will give conſtant attendance at this place during the enſuing winter and ſpring, the General and Oyer courts, and adjoining county court days excepted. To prevent future diſputes bonds will be demanded of all who are indebted to the ſtore, and ſatisfaction made to thoſe who have balances in their favour. As it is impoſſible for me to make perſonal application to every perſon with whom I have buſineſs, it is expected thoſe concerned will pay ſtrict regard to this advertiſement. Such as fail to make ſettlements in the time limited, may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without further notice, and muſt blame themſelves for being put to expence and trouble, which I would gladly avoid.

The HOUSES and LOTS in this place are to be diſpoſed of, and the GOODS on hand will be ſold in wholeſale on reaſonable terms, which may be known by applying to JOHN JOHNSON.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber at* Hanover *town,*

A FRESH aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon. My acquaintance with Mr. *Johnſon's* late cuſtomers, in particular, gives me reaſon to hope they will take their dealings with me; and if ſo, they, and others who apply to me, may depend on good uſage, and being well and regularly ſupplied. JOHN M'GEORGE.

To be RENTED, *or* SOLD,

THE WHARFS, STORES, and DWELLING-HOUSE, with a GARDEN, and all convenient OUT-HOUSES, in the town of *Portſmouth*, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber. The ſituation and conveniencies are the beſt in the place, and ſo well known as to render any farther recommendation unneceſſ... 8 JAMES MARSDEN.

To be SOLD *pursuant to a decree of the General Court, on* Tuesday *the 30th of* October *next, before the* Raleigh *tavern in* Williamsburg,

AN exceeding valuable TRACT of LAND, whereon Mr. *Anderson Stith* lived, lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, about 4 miles above *Page*'s warehouse, containing 1143 acres, 300 of which are very fine low grounds; the dwelling-house stands on a high hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect, and a full view of the low grounds, which are near a mile wide before it. The land in general produces fine TOBACCO, WHEAT, and CORN, and is remarkable for fine GRASS. Reasonable credit will be allowed the purchasers, and the terms made known at the time of sale by the subscriber, who has a right to dower in it.

JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 27, 1770.

TO BE LET,

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES in this city, a little below the capitol, being convenient for one large, or two small families, with GARDENS to each; and a STABLE, with a LOT inclosed, at a small distance from them, may be rented with them, and possession given on the 14th day of *November* next, by

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

To be LET *to the lowest bidder, on* Monday *the 8th of* October, *at* Osborne's,

A CHURCH, to be built in the lower part of *Dale* parish, in *Chesterfield* county, containing 1964 feet on the foundation. For further particulars apply to *Archibald Cary, John Bott*, or *Peter Fitzpatrick*, who, on the letting of the said building, will present a plan.

Mr. RIND,

ALTHOUGH this letter has really a good intention to the public, yet, as it may be looked upon by you as something of a private nature, whatever you intend to charge me for publishing it in reason, I must pay it; for I desire that it may be published, because some Gentlemen have thought that my advertisement relative to *Owen Griffith*'s things, said to be come in Capt. *Barron*, may lead people to trusting this *Owen* upon the presumption of my being satisfied that he has a very pretty estate left to him. Now, although I cannot conceive that any thing in that advertisement can in the least be productive of such a consequence, I write to let every body know that notwithstanding I am myself convinced that there is no deception in the letter which has come from *England* by this Capt. *Barron* to this *Owen Griffith*, and by the post from *Norfolk* readily conveyed to *Hobb's Hole*, yet as other Gentlemen are extremely confident to the contrary, I desire that no man may think as I do; only I still wish that any friend of mine stood even the same chance for such a fortune as this unhappy mortal does; whose trifling, insignificant behaviour during his service, notwithstanding perhaps as great a capacity in penmanship and accounting of all kinds as any man would desire to be possessed of, has contributed to make him thus to be suspected. The circumstances of the letter coming from *England*, and even just as he is free, are all made arguments of this deception;—but by what rule? For however easy it may have been for this *Owen Griffith* to have got such a letter conveyed to *England*, and sent back to him, to countenance an intended deception, yet if the particular facts in the letter are considered, it must make the poor toad a greater artist in this way of deception, than I have really either heard or read of. And I am certain, from the experience of five years, I cannot suspect Mr. *Owen* of any thing so sensible, from a natural silliness that governs his whole conduct.

In the first place, it is a letter from a brother of *Owen*'s, younger than him; and one filled with all the chicanery of common people; such as the excessive grief for the death of a very old rich uncle, the death of a father and mother long bed-rid; with abundance of religious affectation.

In the next place, it gives an account of a very long suit in chancery, at last determined in Parliament, in favour of *Owen Griffith*'s father, of a tenement renting for 250l. a year, together with all the back rents from 1750 to the time of its determination. In the next place, a detail of all *Owen Griffith*'s expensive folly, amounting to a considerable sum, before his father sent him to *Virginia*. Then the affectionate charge to *Owen Griffith* of his old father, in his dying moments. The earnest importunity to the Duke of *Montague* for his patronage to her children, in the last gasp of a dying mother. And lastly, an account of this brother's going to be married to a relation, for which he refers to a former letter to his brother *Owen*, as to the particulars. I say these circumstances, and really many others, crouded into a prodigious long letter, which first in one paragraph, then another, gives an account of the several tenements and sums of money arising from the rents, besides *Owen*'s wages on board the navy for near 8 years as Captain's clerk. His prize money at the taking the *Havannah*, the *Manillas*, and what not, are in their nature with me, something too great for even art to think that it stood under the necessity of such an out of the way disguise. But Gentlemen who think otherwise, fancy every thing very possible, and indeed very probable, in support of their opinion. However, what has the art amounted to? Why the liberty only of drawing for 100l. if he wants it; which very sum the letter mentions as something large; but as they want *Owen* at home immediately, it is said that sum is permitted to be drawn for, that he might meet with no obstruction through the least want of money. But from this very observation, Gentlemen deduce a certainty in the deception. For why should a man intitled to thousands be restrained to 100l.? And to conclude all, why was not *Hyndman* and *Lancaster* the merchants to be drawn upon, or the Duke of *Montague* in the alternative, desired to write to some friend in this country relative to the truth of this matter? The Duke of *Montague* has asserted the truth; but as that is looked upon as a part of the forgery, I should really think the same artist could as easily have copied *Hyndman* and *Lancaster*'s signature. Indeed, was a *Virginian*, after he had in his own country arrived at such a critical knowledge in doing business, to be in *England* to give such glad tidings to any friend he had in *Virginia*, I might fancy such an one would have contrived many more authentications of every fact; but a young fellow just turned of 24, and bred up in the city smoak, I am persuaded can hardly be found gifted with such an accurate knowledge in doing such business. Lastly, how does this *Owen* make use of this forgery? He begs of his late master to let him live in the family for such services as he can do, till the ship he is to go home in shall be ready; and asks for no other assistance than what will barely furnish a few decent necessaries, and put a little cash into his pocket for some accidental occasion; which I confess I have agreed to, by indorsing one bill of exchange for 30l. to one Mr. *Samuel Hipkins*, who is to furnish the whole of his occasions. And this I have done through an humanity that I am persuaded will not be wounded by any such fancied deception. And I should be sorry to think upon the whole circumstances of this matter as others really have done. *I am, Sir,*

Your most humble servant,

LANDON CARTER.

I should have observed that this letter of suspected deception had only three days time from hearing of the ship's sailing to be written in. A time perhaps too short for any thing but the Devil to have employed with so much art as this is imagined to have been written with; but as the letter is thought to have travelled first from *Virginia*, such an observation might be needless.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, at* Smithfield, *on* Thursday *the 4th of* October,

ALL the title I have to the land in *Isle of Wight* county which I recovered, by decree of the Honourable the General Court, from the heirs of *Thomas Carrel*. The land is good, the orchards are very valuable, and most of the houses built with brick. The purchasers to have twelve months credit, giving bond, with approved security, to DAVID JAMESON.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *September* 17, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, near *Fredericksburg*, a light mulatto man (who may easily pass for a white man) named JACK, though very probably he may change his name to JOHN WILKINSON, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; had on when he went off a brown fustian coat, canvas waistcoat, and light coloured cloth breeches. He has grey eyes, and dark brown hair, which he wears tied behind; is much addicted to drinking, which makes him forward, otherwise very much reserved. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and delivers him to me, at my house, shall receive three pounds besides what the law allows.

MANN PAGE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the above mentioned fellow, at their peril.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1770.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away last night from the subscribers, living on *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* county, *Maryland*, two *English* convict servant men, *viz.* ANTHONY JACKSON, born in *Yorkshire*, a likely well made fellow, stoops a little in his shoulders, fresh colour, dark thin beard, and short dark hair, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on and took with him an oznabrig shirt, a pair of new hempen roll trowsers, new white kersey jacket, an old flannel ditto, with black stocking sleeves, new felt hat, old *English* shoes, with old buckles, and a white cotton blanket.

WILLIAM WARRICKER, a likely well set fellow, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, of a sullen temper, dark complexion, with dark hair and beard, a little bald pated, much pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with him an oznabrig shirt, a striped ditto, coarse country linen trowsers, a new white cotton jacket, an old flannel ditto, with grey stocking sleeves, good country made shoes, old brown curled wig, and an old small hat, with a patch on one side. They were both imported in the *Thornton*, Capt. *M'Dougall*, in *July* last. Whoever takes up the said servants, or either of them, and secures them in any jail, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall receive for each, if taken 20 miles from home, 40s. if 30 miles, 3l. and if out of the province, 10l. (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN HOOD,

JOHN HOOD, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying them off at their peril.

COMMITTED to *Richmond* county gaol, two white men, taken up upon suspicion of being runaways. The one named SIMON GUTHRY, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a light brown broadcloth coat, and red waistcoat, check shirt, oznabrig trowsers, and a felt hat. The other named RICHARD DAVIS, about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a blue coat, double breasted jacket, a check shirt, oznabrig trowsers, and a felt hat. They both wear their own hair, and say they came from *Philadelphia*. The owners are desired to fetch them and pay charges. JOHN PURCELL, Gaoler.

Norfolk county, *Broad Creek*, *September* 24, 1770.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 16th instant, by ELIZABETH DUGAL, who was hired in the house, the following things, *viz.* two chintz gowns, one dark, the other light, with sprigs and branches, and a coat of the same, one fine white callico gown, one blue *India* persian quilted coat, lined with light brown shalloon, almost new, one pair of stays, not half worn, one black peelong bonnet, trimmed with the same, three large silver spoons, marked A. M. and several other things, to the amount of 30l. She carried with her, of her own, a blue durant or tammy gown, and pink callimanco skirt, is about 27 years of age, of a fair complexion, pitted with the small pox, has a long nose, very thin hair, and of a middle stature; says she was born in *Pennsylvania*, where she may probably be gone, though it is suspected she will make towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend her, so that she may be brought to justice, shall have TWO PISTOLES reward. LEMUEL ROBERTS.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 22d day of *August* last, in *Loudoun* county, on *Little* river, a *Scotch* servant lad named *William Adam*, about 19 years of age, talks broad *Scotch*, about 5 feet high, well set and chunkey, of a fair complexion, and brown hair; had on when he went away a brown linen shirt and trowsers, brown cloth jacket lined with plaid, a felt hat, half worn, and shoes, with one buckle, and one string. He stole in the neighbourhood, after he went away, sundry things, such as a *Virginia* cloth jacket, a pair of stockings, a brown linen shirt, a check handkerchief, a pocket knife, and about three or four shillings in cash. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that the owner may have him again, shall have three pounds reward. WILLIAM BARKLEY.

ESSEX county, *July* 31, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the night of the 26th instant, two *Irish* servants, TERRANCE GAFFNEY and JANE his wife, aged about 30 years each. I bought them last *July*, of Mr. *James Porter* in *Maryland*. The man has a white twilled suit of clothes, made this summer, two old cloth coats, two new white sheeting shirts, and some old ones. He stole a pair of new shoes, made in the best manner, also a pair of *Virginia* thread stockings, with part of their feet of cotton, and an old fine hat lined with brown holland. He is of a middle size, and wears dark short hair, that curls round, and he speaks remarkably hoarse. He understands waiting in a house and dressing hair. JANE has a thin visage, and wears gold bobs with stones in them, and black callimanco shoes, with plated buckles, white cotton stockings, an old callico gown, and a very large scarlet cloak. Whoever secures the said servants, so that I get them, shall have 40s. reward, besides what the law allows. JAMES EDMONDSON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Orange* county, the 12th of *May* last, a very likely outlandish Negro fellow, who calls himself *Jeffrey*, appears to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and a half high; had on an old cotton jacket and breeches; he cannot, or will not speak plain enough to describe who he belongs to, nor where he came from, only that he points towards the northward, and that his master's name is *Griffie* or *Gilbert*. The owner may have him, on paying all charges to WILLIAM BELL.

PRINCESS ANNE, *September* 20, 1770.

CAME to my pasture, about the middle of *July* last, a very dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, with several saddle spots on his back, and a shoe on one of his fore feet. The owner may have him, by proving his property, and paying charges to

JOHN HANCOCK.

N. B. He has been posted, and appraised to 6l.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a term of years, and to be entered upon immediately,*

THE capital prize drawn in Colonel *Byrd*'s lottery, consisting of a DOUBLE FORGE and GRIST MILL, at the falls of *James* river, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, which affords a never failing stream from the river, with ten feet of land on each side; as also two thousand acres of land, the farthest part of which is not more than two miles from the works, and estimated to be as good as any high land on *James* river. As the very beautiful and advantageous situation of this place, part of which overlooks the mouth of the falls, convenient to four principal towns, in the centre of the colony, capable of great improvement, has been so fully described in the plan of the said lottery, I shall only add that all the works were built in the year 1765, and are now in good repair. That the mill has been well accustomed for 60 years last past, and is known to be worth at least 200l. a year at present. That the said works lying in the heart of a wheat country, the forge may be converted into a merchant mill, where 100,000 bushels of wheat may be manufactured in the year, and where a saw mill may easily be erected, there not being more than 150 acres of the said land cleared, and all the rest well timbered, which renders it still more valuable. If not sold privately, or rented, between this and the 5th of *November* next, it will then be exposed to public sale, or rented, before the *Raleigh* tavern. The terms, which will be reasonable, any person may be acquainted with, in the mean time, by applying to me in *Williamsburg*, or directing a line for me, to be left at the post-office; and the land and works viewed, at any time, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Bowen*, who resides on the premises. HENRY MORSE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 13, 1770.

By direction of his EXCELLENCY *the Governor.*

ALL persons applying for commissions to be either principal or assistant inspectors of tobacco at any warehouse, are required to bring the court's recommendation, with a certificate from the county court clerk, setting forth how the vacancy happened, to supply which such commissions are applied for.

PETER PELHAM.

THIS is to desire all persons who have any demands against me, to bring in their accounts, fairly stated, by the first day of *November* next, to Mr. *James Hubard*, of *Williamsburg*, who I have appointed to settle my affairs, and who is impowered by me to make such proposals for a settlement as I hope will be agreeable to all my creditors

6 WILLIAM EVANS.

At a Court of Directors, appointed by the Act of Assembly, for establishing an HOSPITAL *for the Reception of Ideots, Lunatics, and Persons of insane Mind, held at the Capitol the* 10th *Day of* July, 1770.

ORDERED, that PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN RANDOLPH, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, JOHN BLAIR, jun. and THOMAS EVERARD, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to agree on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and to advertise the building thereof; as also to receive Proposals for that Purpose of the several Undertakers, and to make report of their Proceedings to the next Court. JACOB BRUCE, C. C. D.

THE Committee appointed give Notice that they will meet at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s, in *Williamsburg*, on *Monday* the 15th of *October*, and that they will be then ready to agree for the Building the HOSPITAL. The Plan and Terms will be left with Mr. *Jacob Bruce* for the Inspection of Workmen, and they are desired to be prepared with their Proposals, that this Work may be entered upon as soon as possible.

SUSSEX county, *September* 5, 1770.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Wednesday *the* 10*th of* October,

THE following tracts of LAND, *viz.* eight hundred and eighty acres, on *Atsomuseck* swamp, on which is a tolerable good grist-mill, an overseer's house, a Negro quarter, and all other convenient out-houses, and apple and peach orchards. The land is in general good for grain, some of it suitable for tobacco, and most of it very kind for tobacco with manure. Also one other tract of upwards of 300 acres, adjoining the quarter of *William Allen*, Esq; on *Nottoway* river, where Mr. *John Hoomes* lives. The lands in this tract are equally good, or rather preferable in quality to the other tract, and has on it a plantation, with an orchard, and some other improvements. Also another tract in the said county, within three miles of the court-house, containing 550 acres, lies well, abounds with pine and oak timber, and has on it a small plantation, with some other improvements, and is kind grain land. There will also be sold at the same time ten or twelve valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES for ready money. The sale is to be at the first mentioned plantation, and credit will be given for half of the money arising by the sale of the lands until *December* 25, 1772, on giving bond, with approved security, to

JOHN MASON.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase the above lands, may be shewn them at any time by applying to the subscriber. G. M.

A SINGLE MAN that understands the *Latin* tongue, and conversant with a county clerk's business, would be agreeable to be employed in the above capacity. For further particulars inquire of the printer hereof.

On Wednesday *the* 21*st of* November *next, will be SOLD at public auction, in* LOTS, *or the whole together, as may best suit the purchaser,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in *Westmoreland* county, containing 878 acres, by a late survey, lying on *Machodick* river, where the greatest quantity of the finest fish and oysters may be got with convenience; and for a Gentleman engaged in the *West India* trade, no place on *Potowmack* can answer his purpose better. The navigation is sufficient for a vessel of any burthen to go up into one of the best harbours on *Potowmack* river, the landings deep, and the neighbourhood produces considerable quantities of *Indian* corn and wheat; there are both apple and peach orchards on the land, with good springs, and convenient to church, court house, and several good mills; for the planter or farmer it is equally valuable, the land being sufficiently timbered, with several good plantation houses, and, through the whole, well adapted for tobacco, corn, and wheat, and at all times a ready and advantageous sale for each commodity.

Any person that inclines to buy before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to me in *Frederick* county, or to Mr. *John Augustine Washington* in *Westmoreland* county, living near the land.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

TAKEN up on *Meherrin* river, in *Lunenburg* county, a black mare, with a bob tail, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock ∞, and on the fore shoulder with the same. Posted, and appraised to 4*l*. JAMES BURNETT, jun.

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 28, 1770.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

JOHN BALL.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 10, 1770.

I HAVE just compleated a MERCHANT-MILL within 200 yards of *Fredericksburg*, and convenient to a landing, where sea-vessels may quickly load, that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 bushels of wheat in a year, which is more than my present stock can afford to supply the mill with, without some assistance of my friends.

I therefore propose to manufacture wheat for merchants or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, boult, and pack the flour, coarse and fine, for four pence sterling for every bushel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran; or for three pence sterling if the bran is left as my own, and I shall charge no more than one shilling and four pence sterling for each flour barrel and nailing, and one shilling and eight pence sterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing, or the mill, as the owner may choose. I cannot undertake to manufacture a less quantity than 100 bushels for any one person on the above terms; a less quantity I shall require the usual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elsewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree, not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing, if they choose it, at the market price, but for whatever flour or ship bread they may buy of me, I will agree to take one third part of the price in *West India*, or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in cash, on three months credit.

I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, especially as the people of this country (now going largely on making wheat) will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat, to buy none but what is threshed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it, and if it turns out 60lb. per bushel, the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that standard, the real loss will be equal to a penny a pound, for what it falls short of that weight in each bushel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchase of wheat, and for the sale of flour and ship bread. ROGER DIXON.

THE executors of the late Colonel CHARLES CARTER having very great reason to believe that his Majesty's assent to the last act of assembly, empowering them to sell a part of the testator's lands, held in fee simple, for the discharge of his debts and legacies, will be very soon obtained, in order for their confirming such sales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon *Bread Run* and *Kettle Run*, formerly advertised, will be exposed to sale at Capt. *Nevil*'s, in *Fauquier* county, on *Monday* the 1st of *October*. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the sales, or to make them upon a very short credit upon good security.

THE EXECUTORS.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the same until *July* following, at his house, six miles from *Winchester*: The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated success in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To these he chuses to appeal, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; likewise the greatest care and tenderness; and need not be under any apprehension of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly, on *Monday* the 8th day of *October* next, will be exposed for sale on the premises, 2740 acres of land, belonging to the estate of *William Armistead*, Esq; deceased, lying in the county of *Middlesex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Pianketank*; the land will be laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, to

RALPH WORMELEY,
WILLIAM CHURCHILL, } Trustees.
PHILIP L. GRYMES,

N. B. The trustees may be treated with at any time before the day of sale, at their respective dwelling-house, in the county aforesaid.

TAKEN up in *Fauquier*, a bay mare, about thirteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, has some white under her belly, inclines to pace, is unbroke, and branded on the near shoulder S o. Posted, and appraised to 6*l*. 10*s*.

DAVID BARTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 12, 1770.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he is removed to the upper house on the main street, near the college, where he hopes to be favoured with the commands of his former customers, and they may rely on having them executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and with the utmost punctuality.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS who understand their business, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JONATHAN PROSSER.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situated in *Nansemond* county, 7 miles from *Suffolk*, and 27 from *Norfolk*; it contains 179 acres, one third of which is uncleared, and has on it a two story brick house, with all convenient out houses. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers. JAMES MURDOUGH, *Nansemond*,

t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, *Portsmouth*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have less business in the way of my profession, I take this method, in order to prevent unnecessary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cause, unless my fee is first paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with interest, 12 months after the date of such bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cause, for the future, meet with the smallest attention, or answer, that does not inclose either the fee, or such bond for it; and that no person may be deceived, they will please to observe, that it is my determined resolution, to put every such bond in suit, which is not discharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every person who favours me with their business upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmost abilities to serve them. With regard to those, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could cooly set still, and see me reduced to the necessity of selling my slaves to a very great disadvantage, and yet with-hold the small sums due to me, which, if paid, would have removed that necessity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deserve any further indulgence. Every person therefore indebted to me before the first day of *January* last, who does not before the first day of *August* next, either send the money due, or a bond for the same, payable with interest in 12 months, may depend upon being sued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the sum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that sum.

THOMSON MASON.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber three slaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well set, about 25 years old, by trade a shoemaker; also a light Mulatto, about the same size, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occasions a stiffness in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are supposed to be together; also a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is supposed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, besides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

Maryland, August 15, 1770.

THE subscriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the last of *June* 1771, at his house which stands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy situation, with a very agreeable prospect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty five shillings *per* week for board. The sickness is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may safely return to their homes in 21 days. Those that choose to come, are requested not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that necessary care may be taken to prevent their being disappointed. NEGROES will be insured at five *per cent*. The subscriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thousand*, and has lost but *seventeen*, and they died more from obstinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the small-pox.

t f. HENRY STEVENSON.

COMMITTED to *Winchester* gaol, in *Frederick* county, by *Burr Harrison*, Gentleman, on suspicion of being a runaway, WILLIAM CARROLL, he is 5 feet 5 inches high, about 30 years of age, wears his hair, which is thick, cut on the fore part of his head, and is of a brownish colour; he had with him a neat silver snuff box, and a pair of carved silver shoe buckles; he denies being a servant, and says he lived with *Matthias Merritt*, of *Surry* county, who will testify that he is a freeman. There was likewise committed at the same time, by the aforesaid Gentleman, one WILLIAM DONALDSON, who fell sick in his way to gaol, therefore cannot describe him. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take said *Carroll* away.

JOHN LYNE, Gaoler.

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